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Military Aphorisms;

DEMONSTRATING

The uselesness, unprofitableness, hurtfulnes and Prodigal expensivenesse of all standing English Garrisons to the people of England; their Inability to protect them from Enemies Invasions, Depredations by Sea or Land, the great mischiefs they occasion in peace & open War, the oversight, injury of continuing them at the Peoples excessive expence, (or any other mercenary Land-forces for the present or future real defence of the Peoples Persons, Liberties, Laws or Estates.)



Hough Garrisons in three or four of our greatest, richest, strongest Cities (which are as so many Magazenes and places of refuge) may in some respects be necessarie and convenient in times of war; especially when guarded by the Cities own Arms and Forces yet that our ordinary standing mercenary Garrisons (especially in small Castles and Blockhouses) are not only altogether uselesse, but most dangerous, oppressive and mischievous grievances to the Nation, both in times of war and Peace, I shall briefly evidence by these ensuing Aphorisms.

I.

THAT the Principal use, end of Garrisons is *only* to keep a * forraign conquered Enemy or Country in constant subjection and contribution to the Conquerors; therefore not to be continuied in our own free Nation by those who pretend its Freedom and Enfranchisement from bondage, unlesse they resolve to make us their conquered Vassals and tributaries, instead of English-Freemen.

2. That all Garrisons, Castles, Forts & Block-houses throughout England if their works and fortifications were demolish't,

hill'd. would be nothing else but most despicable, worthless, barren Hills, or Clods of Earth, scarce worth two hundred pounds a yeer at their best improved value; which no wise Statesman or enemy, upon due consideration, would either value, look after, or go about to fortifie, more then those many thousand unfortified Rocks, Hills upon the Sea-coast or in inland Counties, which any forraign or Domestick Enemies might, with as much advantage to themselves, and prejudice to the Nation, soon fortifie and Garrison with ease and advantage, if they would bestow so much charge & pains, as on those now fortified & furnished to their hands at the peoples cost, if once but Masters of the Field wh^{ch} foris would stand the Enemies in no more stead, if now slighted, then any other unfortified Hills, Rocks, or those Garrison'd Hills and Rocks would do before they were fortifieed and Garrison'd, being altogether as unuseful, unable to defend or secure the Nation and People near them from the Invasion, Plunder, Conquest of any Poore Enemy or Party stronger then these petty Garrisons, as any other unfortified; ungartison'd Hills or Rocks throughout the Island of like or as strong a situation, and really serving only to defend the bare mercenary Garrison-Soldiers in them; and the barren Rocks, Hills alone whereon they stand, not the whole Nation or Counties adjoining, in time of such Invasion, Danger, till they be either taken by, or surrendered to the prevailing Party & Enemy. Therefore to put the Nation, Countrey to a vast annual expence of many thousand pounds each yeer to fortifie, furnish and man such Garrison'd fruitlesse Rocks and Clods of Earth, (not worth 200.l. a yeer at utmost value) which can neither secure the whole Island nor people near them from Forraign or Domestick Enemies, and to continue them Garrison'd, at such a prodigal expence, is as great a Solecism, Madnesse, Prodigality in true Martial & State Politick, as it would be ill Countrey hasbndry for the whole Nation or private Statesmen to bestow one hundred thousand pounds every yeer in Planting, Sowing the Hills and Rocks whereon

whereon these Garrisons now stand to keep a barren exp-
sion of 200,000 a year apmost which, as they are now gar-
rison'd, yeild them not one farthing towards the publick
expenses, and yet have cost the Nation very many
thousand pounds out of their Purfes every year, to noone
or end at all, but is cast away so much more on Iazie Gar-
rison-Soldiere, to smoke Tobacco, and cry and another, Who
goes ther? (as if we had stil too much money in our Gyndre-
and Purfes) and to continue them at this grand charge, on-
ly because the Island and places near them, might be endan-
gered, if flighted, & their ruins supprised, regarison'd by an
enemy (who wil never certainly be so mad or sottish, as to
fortifie any flighted Garrisons, unless able to defend them
against the whole Nation) is as grosse an absurdity, as to
argue, we must forthwith fortifie Garrison, all other ad-
vantagious Seasides, Rockes, Hills, Passes, in England, be-
cause else any Enemy might master, seile and fortifie them
to the Nations Peoples danger, damage, and repair, fortifi-
e all old late demolished Castles, Forts, Block-houles, up-
on the same reason, and accompt, (which all the Indian
Mines would not suffice to Garrison)

3. That England being subject to the *Forraign Invaf-*
ons, Depredation of Enemies or *Pirates*, only by Sea with
Ships, which no fixed Land-Garrisons can encounter, af-
taul'd, board, take, sink, or pursue from place to place, nor
hinder from landing under their Noses, if stronger then
they, muchleſſe in any other place out of their command:
(as is undeniablye by our ancient ſeizing of Cadez, and
ſundry Tanneſſe's Garrifons in the Indies by Sir Francis
Drake, & others, and our late invading and taking in of the
Iſles of Silly, Gerſey, Gariſey, the Barhadors and Scortiſh I-
ſlands, without the losſe of any one Ship, and of very few
men, notwithstanding all their Blockhouſes, Forts, Garrifons,
for to ſecure them they are altogetheſr uſeless Prodigalitieſ;
our victoriouſ puissant Navy being the ſole, beſt, ſufficient
defence againſt them, and only able to refiſt, take, ſink, and
ſurprise them: That England (as Mr. Cambren and others
ſay) is alſo ſafe, or whom B 2. <sup>Mercator, Hey-
lyn, Sir Thomas</sup> write Smib.

which being 1836 Miles in compass, all environed with
the Sea, except for some few Miles space next to Scotland; it
was great a mischance in point of State Policy, & a grosse an
vantage in Military Skil, to assert or believe, that 40 or
50 standing Garrisons, Paris, and Block-houses, distant sum-
dry Miles one from the other, not taking up or securing
40 whole Miles of this vast Circuit, and leaving no less
then 1800 Miles thereof, and near as many Landing Pla-
ces, for Enemies and Rovers, open to their Invasions; with-
out any defense at all, can hinder either their Landing, or
Pillaging, or secure the Island from Invasion, by any con-
siderable Fleet and Forces now, which they never could do
in former Ages, as its frequent Invasions and Conquests too
by the Romans, Saxons, Danes, Normans and others, not-
withstanding all our ancient Castles and Garrisons attest.
And to continue them for this very end upon the impover-
ished Nations drained-Purses, by imposing unusual, unsup-
porable Taxes, Excises, &c. on them for their support, is as
grosse a conceit, as to assert, that the Garrison and Guns in
Dover Castle can forcible keep off any Foreign Fleet of
Enemies or Pirates from Landing or Plundering at the
Lands-end, Lizards Point, or White-horn-Bay in Cornwall, or
at St. Davids in Wales; or that the fortifying of the Tower
of London alone, or the useleſſe Block-house at Graves-end
(which can neither stay, hurt nor sink any resolute Ship or
Vessel, much leſſe an whole Fleet in a Sunshine-day, nor
yet discern them in a mist or darkſome night, and can dis-
charge their Guns at them only at roves but once at most,
with more expence of Powder and Bullet to the State,
then harm to the Vessels they shoot at) will hinder a Whe-
ry-Boat or Navy fraughted, with Soldiers at Bramford
from landing in Tucke-Fields or Windsor; or the
guarding and locking up of Cripple-Gate alone, hinder an
whole Army or Brigade from entring into London at New-
gate, or any other Gate of the City, though they all stood
open, unguarded, & though all its Walls and Workes (like the
late Line about it) were levelled to the ground. Yea, as vain
a States a Military Policy, as formerly to have built a Fort
only

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only at Tyburn to secure all London, Westminster and Southwark, against the late Kings Army, without drawing any Line of Communication round about them, or placing any other Guards then those in Tyburn Fort for their defence against them; or to have placed a single Company of the London Militia at White-chappel, to Guard both Houses whiles they sate at Westminster, without any other Guardians to secure them nearer hand; It being both vanity and folly to fortifie only one inconsiderable part of a Town or Garrison (and so if the Island) if all therest be unfortified, and lie alwaies open to all enemies Invasions without defence.

4. That in all times of publick Peace, or when and whiles there is no Enemy near, it is Peace it self alone, and want or absence of Enemies that secures the Peoples, Nations Persons Estates from danger, Plunder, not Garrisons or Field Armies; which cannot universally protect their Lives or Goods in all places and at all times, when there is any open War or Enemie in the Field, as Peace alone always doth, and will do still, without cost or trouble: Therefore it must needs be very ill Husbandry and no good State-Policy [in these or other times of ~~In~~land Peace] to keep up Land-Forces and Garrisons throughout the Nation at the Peoples intolerable costs, now there is no Enemie at all in Arms amongst us, to protect the Peoples Persons and Estates from spoil and danger, when as our very Peace it self and want of armed Enemies, doth and will absolutely secure them both, without any charge at all, or either of these costly Lordly Superfluous Guards; which could not secure the greatest part of the Nation from the late Kings Forces, Power and Plunder in times of War, nor yet the Kings Forts, his Friends or ~~Quarrels~~ from the Parliaments Forces.

5. That in Times of open War, no Garrisons throughout the Nation can secure themselves and those within ^{* 2 Kings 13.} them against a puissant Army, or any Party stronger than these Garrisons; which will soon ^{1 Sam. 13.3,4;} take them by Force, ^{Hab. 1. 10.} Stratagem, ^{Dan. 11.15.}

Stratagems, Composition; or for want of Provision, Ammunition, and other Necessaries; or by Treachery or Malice within themselves, unless timely relieved by a marching Field-Army able to raise their Seiges, as late experience and all Histories attest: Yea oft-times a small Party, far less and nothing so numerous as those Garrisons, by some Stratagem of War, sudden Surprise, or through security or negligence of the Garrison Soldiers, or by the casual death of some eminent Commander, unexpected forcing of a Passage, or routing of some of the Garrison Soldiers in their Sallies and entring with them in their Retreat; the successful springing up of some Mine; the blowing up of a Magazine; the stopping of all Provisions for their Relief, advantage of Ground, divisions amongst the Garrisons, Treachery, Bribery in Officers, Soldiers, Centinels, or Townsmen, and a thousand other Casualties, have in all former ages (and will hereafter do the like) conquered sundry strong Garrisons throughout our three Nations, and in all other parts of the World: Besides no Garrisons in our Nation, without the assistance of a Field Army, either are or ever were yet able to protect themselves by their own strength against any powerful Enemies Seige, who resolved for to gain them, in times of War. It can be therefore little less than apparent folly or frenzy for us, to perpetuate and maintain them still at so vast a charge in these times of *Half-land Peace* throughout the Nation, to protect and secure the whole Land or Country about them; being thus unable to defend and secure themselves in the heat of War from Foreign or Intestine Enemies.

6. That Garrisons both in times of Peace and War, are so far from being a benefit, safeguard or protection to the whole Nation, or to the inhabitants within them, the Country about them, and the Contributors towards them; that in truth they are commonly their greatest Grievances, Oppression, Loss, Damage, Mischiefs, and frequent occasions of their misery both in Peace and War, as shall be evidently

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dently demonstrated for our *Soldiers, Statesmen, and Nations* future information, and speedy suppression of these grandest *Grievances*, by these particulars.

1. In all times of Peace, they put the whole Nation, Inhabitants, Country, to an excessive prodigal expence of moneys, which would be better employed in relieving and setting poor people on work, advancing Trade, Manufactures, Merchandise, improving Lands, and supplying the Peoples particular occasions; to all which, and the better relief of maimed Soldiers, their continuance is and will be still extreamly prejudicial: They much impoverish, grieve, oppres, discontent the People by endless Taxes, Excises to maintain them; by Billeting, Quartering, and oft-times Free-quartering the Garrison Soldiers on them; by the frequent Mutinies, Misdemeanors, Abuses, Outrages of Garrison Soldiers, and Lordly imperiousnesse of their Governors and Officers, over-topping, over-ruling, and sometimes abusing in many places the Nobility, Gentry, Ministry, and civil Magistracy, as well as common People; and interrupting the course of Justice, by protecting both themselves and their Soldiers from Arrests and Executions for just Debts, Duties, Trespasses to the People; by entertaining, listing and detaining children against their Parents, Servants and Apprentices against their Masters, Husbands against their Wives and Families good wills, to their great grief and prejudice; by keeping of many thousands of able, young, lusty men in meer idlenessse, spending their time in eating, drinking, gaming, whoring, sleeping, lewdnesse, or easie uselesse duties day and night, onely to *gaze about them*; to *call to one another, Stand, &c.* and to spend much Match and Powder to no purpose, but to waste them and our Treasure in complements; and in the mean time robbing the Nation, of the benefit of their honest painful Labors in their Callings; by their frequent running away upon discontents or misdemeanors, leaving their Wives, Children, and not a few great Bellies and Bastards on the Inhabitants and Countries

Countries charge ; running into their scores and debts for Quarters and Necessaries, and then departing without payment of them ; by infecting the Inhabitants and Country with the Vices, Errors, Blasphemies, Sins, Corruptions, diseases of the worst and debasest Soldiers ; by occasioning many Murders, Men-slaughters Blood-sheds, quarrels, Brawls, Robberies, Thefts Burglaries, Disorders, Oppressions, Drunkenesse, Idlenesse, Gaming Whoring, Swearing, neglect contempt of Magistracie, Ministry Gods publike Ordinances, Sacraments, Sabbaths, Disturbances of our Ministers and publike Assemblies in and near the Garrisons, by dangerous Practices to undoe or vex many innocent Persons, which else would be prevented ; by hindring peoples free ingresse into, and egressse out of Garrisons about their urgent occasions, concerning which their Centinels, Corporals, Governors stricte interrogate them *ex officio*, and force them to dance attendance on them sometimes many hours space, to extort Beer or Money from them before they can passe or repasse about their businesse, by searching the Houses, Studies, seising the persons, Letters, Writings of divers persons by their own bare Authorities or others unlawful Warrants, against all Law and the Peoples Native Freedom, upon feigned pretences, causeless jealousies, idle rumors, vain fears, and sometimes secret conspiracies against their very lives and Estates, which are made a prey to these Soldiers : By sundry other abuses, in seising their Arms, Birding and Fowling Piecs, Moneys Plate, Horses, Goods; and impresting their Horses, Ploughs, Carts upon needless, or wrongful publike or private occasions and pretences. In all which, and sundry other respects they are extraordinary Grievances to the Nation, Garrison'd places, and Countrey adjoining even in time of Peace. Therefore not to be continued upon any vain pretence whatsoever.

2. In times of War, when they are pretended most necessarie, they are then most chiefly prejudicial, pernicious, destructive both to the whole Nation in general, the Places Garrison'd;

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siford; the adjaent Country and all contributing towards them, as these experimental Demonstrations will undeniablie evidence against the erroneous Opinions and Practice of *all Ps and Politicians and Soldiers* contrary Pretences, wherewith they delude, yea, cheat the ignorant people: For, in times of actual Wars (especially ci-
vil, when they are most pernicious) they bring a general mischief on the whole Nation, and that in these respects:
1. By lengthning and drawing out their intestine Wars with the Plagues and Miseries attending them, for many yeers space, as our ancient and late Wars manifest by a tedious and successive Seige of their Garrisons, till reduced; to the great waste, spoile, destruction and impoverishing of the people; the innumerable increase of fatherlesse children, Widdows, poor and maimed persons, the slaug-
ters, deaths of thouſands more then if there were no such Garrisons. 2. By multiplying the Peoples Taxes, Expences, to furnish and maintain thele Garrisons, and raise, pay a great Field Army besides, for theſe Garrisons security, which would be a ſufficient ſafeguard to the Nation without them.
3. By leſſening the number, weakning the strength, ſub-
stracting the Military Proviſions with all other ſupplies and recruits of the *Field Armies*, in whose good or bad ſuccesse, strength or weakneſſe, the Safety or Ruine, Preservation or Conquest of the Nation (next under God) doth alone principally conſift; and whose Victories or ill ſuccesses the whole Nation, with all Garrisons usually do, will and muſt of neceſſity follow; their Garrisons being unable to defend them from Plunder, total and final Conquest, if their Field Armies be quite routed or destroyed; which would ſpeedily end the Wars by Pitched Battels in the Field in a few dayes, weeks, months at furthest, were it not for besie-
ging and taking in Garrisons, which (through the *Artifice of Mercenary Officers and Soldiers*) protract the Wars for many yeers, and continue the Plagues and Miferies of wa-
upon the Nation far longer then if there were no Garri-
sons

fons in it as; ancient and present experience must and will attest.

2. They are in times of actual War most prejudicial to the Towns and Places Garrison'd in these ensuing regards.
 1. By doubling, trebling their Taxes, Contributions, Payments, charges to new fortifie and furnish these Garrisons with Ammunition, Artillery, Cannons, Provisions, Magazines of all sorts; augmenting their mercenary Guards and Soldiers by hundreds and thousands in some places, to their great impoverishing and vexation; and that oft times, to betray them to the Enemy at last; yea, to lose those Garrisons in a few dayes or howrs, which they have thus (to their vast expence and trouble) been fortifying, furnishing, guarding many moneths or yeers space together, as the late Presidents of *Bristol, Hereford*, with other Garrisons belonging both to the King and Parliament in *England, Ireland, Scotland* and elsewhere demonstrate; and the Histories of all Ages, Countries testify.
 2. By continual billeting quartering and free-quartering the Garrison Soldiers and Officers on the Inhabitants, within or near the Garrisons, to their great oppression, vexation (superadded to their Taxes) oft times to their utter undoing.
 3. By drawing the Field-Forces likewise into them, and free quartering them all the Winter long, or when they are out of action, for their better accommodation and safety, to add to their former affliction; and by continual unceasant quartering of other marching Soldiers on them upon all expeditions, parties sent out upon emergent occasions, from which heavy Pressures, ungarrison'd places and Villages remote from Garrisons are either totally exempted or ten times more free then Garrisons; which would be as free as they, were they not made Garrisons.
 4. By exposing them to all the forementioned mischiefs and inconveniences of Officers and Garrison Soldiers in times of Peace doubled and trebled in seasons of Warre, when the Soldiers are farre more unruly, deboist, injurious imperious over them in all kindes then in Peace.

5. By

5. By inviting, inducing or necessitating the Enemies Forces to besiege, and inflict upon them the saddest Calamities and Plagues of War, from which ungarrisoned Towns, and places far from Garrisons are usually exempted; or not so liable to, especially in civil Wars. To enumerate some particular miseries accompanying Seiges.

1. Burning, wasting, destroying their own Suburbs, Neighboring Houses, Villages, Orchards, Gardens, Trees in or near their Garrisons, Walls or Works, and that frequently by their own Officers and Garrison Soldiers, to prevent the Enemies quartering in them or some annoyances from them; or to contract their Works for their better and easier defence, of what remains unburnt or unwasted, to the undoing of hundreds and thousands, left houseless and harborless by this *inhumane Policy*, as bad or worse than any *Enemies rage*; as the sad late presidents of the firing the Suburbs of *Bristol, Exeter, Tawton, Lincoln, York, Colchester*, and other Garrisons, experiment; with some stately Houses, and whole Villages adjoining to them: To which may be added, the like frequent furious devastations of them by the Enemies, if spared by themselves. Secondly, Loss of all Trading, Commerce, and Markets, during the Leaguers about them, when they need them most of all. Thirdly, Perpetual Fears, Alarms, Disturbances, Watchings, Frights, day and night; continual hard military duties and skirmishes with the Enemy, even by the Inhabitants themselves at their free cost, notwithstanding their hired, dear-waged Guardian Soldiers to secure them. Fourthly, Forcible seizures of the Inhabitants Household-Provisions of all sorts, with their Beds, Bedding, Arms, Money, Plate, to feed, lodge, arm, pay, their *Mercenary Servants* (then in all things, their most absolute *Lording Masters*) who extort and will take from them and theirs all they have, of purpose forsooth to *protect them*, though those their protected Pay-masters and their whole Families starve, lye cold or naked on the boards, want money to buy them bread, necessaries,

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citie's; or lie sick in greatest distres. Fifthly, The losse of many of the Inhabitants lives by Assaults, Granadoes, Fire-works, Sallies, Shots, wounds, Famines, Plagues, Feavers, and other Sickneses (usually accompanying Sieges and Wars) by invented false accusations, suspicions of holding intelligence with the Enemies, or plotting to betray the Garrison to them; by suddain fears, frights, discontents, firing or beating down Houses, springing of Mines, and the like, during their Seiges; in many whereof if sharp or long, or accompanyed with Plagues and Sickneses, above half the Inhabitants or more have frequently been quite consumed, and the rest utterly undone, though the Enemies left the Seige at last. Sixthly, The Wounding, Maiming, los of Limbs of many of the Inhabitants, multiplying of their poor Widows, desolate Orphans by Seiges, and their new charge to relieve them. Seventhly, The total Banishment, Captivity, Slaughter and extirpation of all the *Inhabitants* and mercenary Soldiers too in Garrisons, if taken by storm or assault, by putting them all to the Sword, Man, Woman, and Childe, without distinction, or the greatest number of them, and carrying the rest Captives thence, whereof there are hundreds of sad presidents in * Sacred-and Prophane History. The famous Protestant Town of *Magdeburgh* in Germany, of late years was by bloody General *Tilly*, put totally to the

* Josh. 3. 21,
22. c. 6. 20, 21;
c. 10. 18. to 41.
1 Sam. 13. 3, 4.
2 Kings 25. 8. to 22. 2 Chr. 36. though for the most part Protestants, always constant to the Parliament, enduring many long and sharp Seiges by the *Irish Popish Rebels*; yet submitting to Marquess *Ormond* (a sincere Protestant, formerly General for the Parliament in *Ireland*, and then for the King) and receiving a Garrison from him at the last, when their Governor entred into an offensive and defensive League with *Owen Roe-O'Neal* (the General of the Popish Rebels) their greatest Enemy, and chief Contriver, Fomenter of the *Irish Massacre* and Rebellion; upon the late taking of it by storm, most of the Inhabitants were thereupon put to the sword, without

without distinction, together with all the Garrison Soldiers, by Gen. Cromwell himself and his Forces, to the great grief of many good Protestants there; which fatal desolation and total destruction they had all escaped, had they not been a Garrison. Eightly, The total demolition and burning to the very ground, of sundry private Garrisons, Castles, strong magnificent Houses of ancient Nobles and Gentlemen, and of some fair Churches too, when taken; whereof our late Wars have produced many sad Spectacles, as Ragland Castle, Basing House, Rowden House, Lambden House, Litchfield Cloſe, Banbury, Pomfret Castles, with sundry more: And which is yet more grievous, the burning to the ground, and total desolation, depopulation, ruine of many great famous Garrisons, Cities and Towns; as Troy, Jerusalem, Tyre, Athens, with hundreds more; and of the best and greatest part of other stately Cities, never since repaired, re-peopled, whereof * Sacred and Prophane Stories of former ages, * Josh. 8. 19, 20³
 our own Annals, and late experience can furnish us with 28. c. 6. 21, 22³
 multitudes of sad Presidents: Which fatal Subversions, 26. 2 Kings 19³
 Devastations, they had all escaped, had they not been 25. c. 25. 9, 10³
 Garrisoned and stood out a Siege. Ninthly, the total 11, &c. Isa. 17³
 Spoil, Plunder, Confiscation of all the Inhabitants Goods and Jer. 49. 37³
 Estates (if not their Lives) to the Enemy, if taken by Ezek. 16. 10. to
 Assault or Stratagem, to their universal undoing; and yet 15. — Amos 1.
 putting them to future Fines, Ransoms, and heavy Taxes 7, 8, 10, 14, 15.³
 afterward, to buy their Peace, or save them from the c. 2, 3, 5.
 general subsequent Plunder of all not formerly spoiled by 15. 30. 13. c. 32.³
 the Soldiers; All which they had escaped, if un-Garrisoned. 13, 14. Ex. 26.
 Tenthly, The unavoidable reception of greater, 10, 11, 12.³
 and usually worse domineering new Garrisons from the
 conquering Enemies; oft spoiling, plundering, firing, ran-
 soming, executing the wealthiest of the Inhabitants (not-
 withstanding all Articles of agreement for their Indemp-
 nity and Security) though taken by surrender onely, not
 by storm; which Articles are usually much violated, and
 very,

very seldom kept by faithlesse, greedy, rude, plundering Officers or Soldiers, who add affliction to affliction, and a new undoing to the old ; to whose new Lordng Lawlesse power, Orders, Pleasures, Government, the Inhabitants must all submit, or else they & their Families must be forthwith banished out of their native Habitations, as enemies, stript naked of all they have, and forced to wander cold & naked about the Countrey like vagrants for bread, clothes, relief, houseroom, which they plentifully enjoyed before, to the breaking of their hearts, and shortning of their lives. Eleventhly, These Garrisons are oft taken & re-taken over and over, and so as oft plundered, re-plundered, spoiled, ransomed, and new garrison'd by both sides: yea those of them who were protected as friends and favorites to the one side, are sure to be most spoiled, plundered, oppresed, persecuted by the other, and to suffer thus in their successive turns till they be quite undone and ruined by their frequent takings and re-takings on both sides; as *Bristol*, *Exeter*, with other places, have found by late sad experience: the vicissitudes and miseries of these Garrisons never ceasing till their Wars and Garrisons cease, and they became no Garrisons. Twelfly: If any besieged Garrisons escape taking in the Wars by Seige (as *Glocester*, *Hull* and *Lime*-did in our late Wars; but scarce any else) yet, as it was more through Gods mercy, and the valor, vigilancie and strength of their own *Inhabitants* and other Volunteers then of their *bred mercenaries*; so the length of Losses and damages by their very Leaguers, did more indamage, impoverish them, then an honorable composition with the Enemy at first, or the leaving their Towns quite ungarrison'd would have done; besides their exemption from all those fears, hardships and other miseries accompanying their Leaguers. There was no Garrison in the late Wars through the Nation, but if left ungarrison'd by either side, might with the quarter or half quarter of its unnecessary expences to make and keep it a Garrison, have avoided all the Miseries, Losses, Devastations, Plunders, Pres-

Pressures it suffered as ~~is~~ Garrison on both or either side, without any great danger or Pillage to the Inhabitants, persons or Estates by either side: And half the charges of our Garrisons on both sides, would have defrayed the whole charges of both the Field Armies; and ended the Wars in far lesse then half the time they were protracted by means of Garrisons. In brief, our small Castles and Garrisons even in times of wars, are, & can be no defence at all, but great Oppressions and Grievances to the people and Country; our great Garrisons are then but small defences and greater burdens and grievances to the people then smaller; yea, all of them after all their fortifications, costs & expences, are, or may be taken by * force, stratagem, Famine or Treachery at the last, by any Enemy who is but Master of the Field; Witnesse the strongest of Cities, Tyre, Ezek. 26. and Jerusalem Gods own most fortified City, of which the Prophet thus writes, Lam. 4. 12. *The Kings of the earth and all the Inhabitants of the world would not have believed, that the Adversary and the Enemy should have entered into the Gates of Jerusalem;* yet was it often taken, pillaged, dismantled and burnt by the enemies, 2 Chron 12.4. &c. 2 Chron. 36.7, 10, 17, to 21. Yea, our own Garrisons were the principal seats, theaters of all our former and late Wars, especially when besieged by either party: Whence a Siege is usually termed *Le-Guerre*, from the French, that is to say, THE WAR; because there is no War to speak of, till then: Battels in the Field, being fought and ended usually in half a day or lesse, and oft within one hour or two at most; when as Sieges (accompanied alwaies with frequent Skirmishes, constant Batteries, sundry Assaults, Sallies, Stormings on all hands, or in some quarter or other) continue many dayes, weeks, months and yeers, sometimes with far greater danger and losse of men on both sides, and are usually seconded with many Skirmishes, bloody Battels and encounters of Armies or Parties sent to viciual, relieve the besieged, or raise the Siege, occasioning more and greater slaughters then a pitched battel in the Field alone, as all Histor-

Histories and experience manifest. Upon all which considerations, all Statesmen • Soldiers and intelligent Inhabitants of Garrisons, who have any brains remaining in their heads, or consciences in their brefts) must ingenuously (after due deliberation) acknowledge; that *Garrisons even in times of open Wars (especially intestine)* are so far from being a Benefit, Blessing, Security or Protection to their Inhabitants and Owners, that they are the extreameſt Pressures, Grievances, Curses, Plagues, Dangers, and most destructive, desolating Instruments that possible can befall them; as bringing all the Furies, Plagues, Miseries and Extremities of War upon them in perfection, so as it were better, safer for the Inhabitants of all, or most Garrisons at least, and more conducing to their safety in respect of Bodies, Goods, and Freedom from all sorts of Inconveniences by War, to continue disgarrison'd , and lye open to both parties Armies , as Countrey Villages do, thereby to escape all the forementioned Plagues, to which Garrisons are expoſed ; or else (if there be cauſe) to fire their own houses before hand , or leave them empty , and flie with their Families , Goods , moneys , and what else they have, into Bogs , Woods , Rocks , Caves , Wildernesſes (as the the wilde Irish , High-landers , Scythians , and all Nations wanting Garrisons do) and there to secure themselves from the Enemies, till withdrawn thence , routed, or the Wars ended, and thereby to ſave all or most they have for their own and Families uſes ; then unadvisedly of their own heads, or by the command of any in Power over them, to put themselves to an extraordinary vast expence to erect, fortifie, furnish and maintain Garrisons of mercenaries to no other purpose at all, if ſeriously conſidered (unleſſe able to defend themselves without any Mercenaries or Taxes, but meerly voluntary, when and where there is occation only and no longer) but meerly to expoſe themſelves to all the preſcribed Calamities of War and Garrisons under a Bravado's protest and lying impoſture of defending their Persons and Estates from Danger or Moleſta-
tion

tion by the Enemies or others, the contrary effects whereunto they ever occasion, both in Peace and War.

Thirdly, In times of open Wars Garrisons bring these manifold Evils and Miseries on the adjacent Countrey-Villages and contributing Friends and Neighbors near them, instead of any real benefit or protection from them, which they neither do, will nor can afford them in their greatest needs, though they voluntarily or by co-action (against all Reason and Conscience) largely contribute to their fortifying and supplying for this end. 1. Upon the approach of any Enemy to besiege them, these very Garrisons (their Friends and Protectors) like professed Enemies, oft fire their adjourning Houses, cut, pull down their Trees, Orchards, Fences, Ditches, Walls, Pales, drive away all their Cattel, carry away all their Goods, Money, Plate, Arms, Houshold-Stuff, with their very Houshold Provisions into their Garrisons, by meer violence against their wills, intreaties, cryes, tears, without any price or consideration at all, to victual and furnish the Garrisons with necessities against the Siege, or else to preserve them (before the Enemies approach) from the enemies possession or Plunder, who else would seise them to their disadvantage, when as the Enemies for their own better accommodation, would use them more favorably, and not plunder them half so much as these their pretended Friends and new Protectors. Secondly, They are more frequently visited, Plundred, spoiled, captivated, fined, ransomed by the Enemy upon all advantages and occasions, when there is no Siege, then places more remote from Garrisons, and not contributing to them for protection, upon these two accompts. 1. To deprive or straiten these Garrisons the more of all provisions, necessaries, Supplies and Contributions from them, if not totally to withdraw them from them. 2. Because they accompt them their professed Enemies, for being Contributors, Friends, Neighbors to these Garrisons, & so all they have is lawful Plunder without dispute, unlesse they will redeem it, by Fines or Ransoms, or by paying as great

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or greater constant Contributions to them and their next adjoining Garrisons, as they do to those, to live in Peace ; being thus made a double prey to both sides, under colour of Protection by and from both. An intolerable double Pressure and Imposition, of which our late Wars afforded many experimental Presidents, in most places next to Garrisons ; who if the pillaging Enemies be strong at any time, neither will, dare nor ought (as they hold by the Laws of War) to stir out of their Garrisons to encounter or protect their country neighboring contributors from their Plunder, even un' er their Walls and view, for fear of being cut off, and losing the Garrison to them : Such notable useful Protectors are they to the adjacent Countrey, as not to stir one foot to help them at their greatest needs, but expose them to their Enemies spoil without resistance, if unable to protect themselves. Thirdly, They are more frequently than any others of the Country further of, oppressed, vexed, hindred, impoverished, with the seising, impresting of their Servants, Children, Ploughs, Carts, Horses, and sometimes taking them quite away, by both sides alike, either for publick services or private occasions, to their vexation or undoing. Fourthly, They are more oppressed by laboring in, and contributing to these Garrisons Fortifications, carrying in their Ammunition and other Provisions cost-free, or for little pay & that long ere received) constant Contributions to their Garrisons ; quartering, Free-quartering, insolencies, outrages, abuses of the Garrison-Soldiers, of marching Parties of the Field Army it self, when drawn into Quarters, then any parties more remote from Garrisons, and their persons more oft Imprisoned, Beaten, Wounded, their Wives, Children, Servants, more abused, their houses more ransacked ; Goods, Monies, more frequently seised and taken away upon malice, jealousies, pretences by crafty Knaves, Officers and pillaging Soldiers, then others farther off them. Fifthly, When these Garrisons are besieged (as usually and frequently they are) their Pressures and Miseries are beyond expression : The Men

Men, if well affected to the Garrisons, are all forced by fear or otherwise from their Houses into the Garrisons, Woods or other Counties if not their Wives, Children, and whole Families likewise, to avoid the Fury, Pressures, Troubles, Insolencies of the besieging Enemies, who fill all their houses with their free-quartering rude abusive Soldiers, eating, drinking up all their Beer and other Provisions whatsoever for man or beast, both within & without, not leaving them or their Families bread to eat, or beer to drink, nor yet any Bed, Bolster, Cushion, or ought else to rest their heads on, or Straw to lie in: Tread and eat out all their Grasse, Hay, Corn standing or cut, with their Horses: kill, devour, drive away all their Stock, Cattel, which the Garrisons have left them, as good booty, burn up all their Pales, Houses, Wood, Timber-Trees, fruit-Trees, for firing, & soon make them all as poor as *Jeb* himself.

6. They are more frequently then any others of the Countrey further off, oppressed, vexed, hindred, impoverished, as aforesaid; and every new Siege by either party reiterates the same or worse effects as the first, to their reiterated beggerie, as many late experiments fresh in peoples minds about *Plymouth*, *Excester*, *Lyme*, *Taunton*, *Bristol*, *Glocest'r*, *Worcester*, *Oxford*, *York*, *Hull* (whose first Siege produced the drowning of all the Countrey round it in the beginning of our Wars) and most besieged *Garrisons* evidence beyond contradiction; which miseries Countries void of *Garrisons*, or remoter from them, doe not sustain; the quarterings on them being neither so frequent, thick, long-lasting, or oppressive, as in places next to Garrisons, especially in Sieges. 7. In these Garrison'd Leaguers their Gardens, Grounds, Orchards Housles, are frequentlie destroyed, digged up, or pulled down, their Trees and Timber felled, their Men, Women, Children, Ploughs, Carts, Horses forced day after day, to toile and labour in making Trenches, Sconces, Batteries, Approaches, Mines, Redoubts, or carry Timber, Provisions, Artillery,

lery, Armies, and other Baggage, which remoter Parishes are free from; and themselves would be so too, but for these Garrisons, which occasion and enforce these Sieges. 3. If the Opposites Field Armie or strong Parties from them during the Sieges, approach to raise them, or to victual or relieve the Garrisons, the oppressions of the adjoyning Parts are then doubled, trebled, and spread wider round about these Garrisons, till the whole Country, ten, twenty, or thirty miles about, by the long quartering and lying off so many Armies, Parties upon them, and Marches to and fro to take or relieve the Garrisons, be quite undone and eaten out; and so one or both Armies necessitated to seek out fresh quarters; or the Garrisons taken or relieved. After this the necessitated neer-starved Garrisons requiring new supplies of all sorts, if not taken, extort them from the adjacent Countries, if they be to be had above ground, which addes much to all their former afflictions: And then again some other new Sieges or occasions drawing one or both Armies thither afresh, so soon as the miserable Country People have gotten any thing about them, they are, to their endlesse vexation, exposed afresh to all the former miseries of Wars, Sieges, and never eas'd of them till the Garrisons either be demolished or disbanded. From all which experimental Arguments, and real Demonstrations of undoubted verity, all rational men whatsoever, and no doubt the whole Nation, Country, Inhabitants of Garrisons, with all conscientious self-denying Statesmen and Soldiers, who really intend or affect the peoples true weal, ease, or safety (the Supreme Law, the principal end of War, Peace, Garrisons, Armies, Parliaments, Councils, Magistrates, Governments and higher Powers,) as the Army-Officers themselves remonstrated, in the very worst of their Remonstrances, Nov. 20. 1648. making it the Basis of all their exorbitant unparalleled Demands therein, & of their violent Proceedings in pursuit of them ever since) will and must hence-

beneathforth confess, conclude against all Erroneous Opinions and Practises to the contrary; That the raising, fortifying and holding up of Garrisons, kept by Mercenary Soldiers, even in times of Civil or other Wars, is so farre from being a Protection, Advantage, Security to the Nation in General, the Garrison Inhabitants, Owners of Garrison'd Castles, or Houses themselves, or the Country adjoyning to and contributing towards them; that they are their Greatest Oppressions, Grievances, Calamities, Plagues, Burdens, Vexations, Damages, Tortures, Heart-breakings, and usually the chief occasions of their oppression, utter ruine, desolation, devastation in War and Peace; and so in Reason, Justice, Conscience, Prudencie, ought to be eternally exploded, dismantled, disgarrison'd (as well as fundry heretofore and of late, there being the selfe same Reason for all as for any) for the Nations, Inhabitants, Countries Ease, Peace, Weal, and future exemption from all the forementioned evils and miseries attending them both in Peace and War, without delay or further dispute, by all in present Power, or by the Supream Authority of the people themselves in their wilful neglect or delay, out of any Sinister or self seeking ends or deligns whatsoever, which their publike ease and benefit should outvie.

7. That in all times of civil or other Wars within the Nation, the true interest, safety, preservation and protection of the Island and Peoples Persons, Estates, Lands, Liberties, Inheritances, Rights, consist not in our Garrisons, or any Mercenary Officers and soldiers, English or Foreigners, modelled or new modelled into a Field Army, since Mercenaries, as well Domestick as forraign, in all ages have ever sought nought else but their own private Lucre, Honor, Power, Advancement to places of greatest Authority, Gain, Trust, and frequently (after good Successe in Wars, presuming on their strength and merits) have supplaned, subverted, suppressed, destroyed those very Pow-

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ers and Persons who first raised, paid and confidid in them for their preservation, and preferred their own mercenary Officers and Generals by Treachery, Murther, Perjury and open Violence to the Imperial and Royal Thrones of their Lawful Sovereigns and Superiors (murdered and deposed by them) as the * *Koman Histories* and others; the practice of the *Mamalukes*—in *Egypt*; of *Alexander* the Great his own Captains, who notwithstanding their extraordinaay pretences of honor and respect unto him and his, not on-ly poysoned himself (as some Authors write) but murder-ed his own Son, Heir to his Empires & Conquests, together with his mother, wife, & all his emotes/ k n o w e that might lay claim to his Dominions by Hereditary Right & then divided his Territories between themselves made, crowned & styled themselves Kings; and then by Gods avenging Justice out of covetous, ambitious spirits, warred upon each other so long, till they had all murdered and slain each other, as *Arrianus*, *Plutarch*, *Justin*, *Curtius*, *Diodorus Siculus* and

† *Heylyn's Mitra*. Dr. *Usher* in his Ecclesiastical Annals of the old Testament *cosme*, p. 7. 56, record at large, with other innumerable presidents abroad; 757, 758, 145, and the practice of *Vortigerr*, *Heng-st*, *Horsa* and divers 146, 147, 6¹³, others at *Home*, sufficiently manifest in all times, with Scripture presidents likewise: But our real Interest, Protection, Safety resides next under God) in the *Nobilities*, *Gentries*, and *Peoples* united voluntary, unmercenary defence and protection of themselves in and by their own persons, with their own Arms, Servants, Sons, Tenants, Retainers, ac-

ording to their respective abilities; as appears by the Politique original Institution of ancient * *Tenures in Knights-Service, Escuage, Castle-Guards*, and the like; the old Charters of our Corporations and *Cinque-Poys*, obliging them to finde a certain number of men and ships at their own costes, to defend the Realms in times of War; with all ancient Writs, Commissions, Precepts for arraying the people of the Realm in times of War and danger; according to their Tenures, Estates, Customes, to defend the Realm and themselves from invading En-

* See Cooks Inst.

Besides at all times (cited in the printed Arguments concerning Ship-money, and the *Declarations both of the King and Parliament concerning the Commission of Array*) all former Statutes concerning Arrays, Arms, Masters; and the old long continued practice of our *train-i-Band* in each County and Corporation, formerly reputed the Nations chief *curry* in intestine and invasive Wars, with the late *Militia*, raised on and by each County at their own vast expence to defend it and the nation, as the best & safest guard when all sorts were commanded to serve in person, notwithstanding all Garrisons, Mercenary Field-Forces, and the Army then and since continued) as our safety. And indeed common reason proves, that as every man loves and prefers his own person, family, estate before a strangers, or any others; so he will more vigilantly, sincerely, effectually defend and protect them from Enemies or Dangers than any Mercenaries, how trusty and valiant soever they be. And as every true Shepherd and owner of Sheep is more careful to defend and preserve them from *Thieves and Robbers* with the hazard of his own life, then any Stranger or Hereling whose the Sheep are no, who will flee and desert, or else help to prey upon them, and play the thief himself in times of danger or advantage, as Christ himself resolves John 10. So every able private person, Family, Parish, Town, County, Association (and by like consequence the whole Nation) will better, cheaper, and with lesse inconveniences by far, defend and secure themselves by their own unmercenary persons & Arms, voluntarily united according to their respective abilities, without any general forced Taxes and illegal Excises imposed and continued on them against their wills, then any Mercenary Officers and Soldiers whatsoever, (who making onely a Trade and Gain of War wil therefore spin it out as long as the Nation or People have any moneys or Estates to pay and enrich them) and will sooner conclude and settle Peace upon their own terms upon all overtures and occasions, then *Mercenaries*, who neither

* Excll coll. ff.
p.336. &c
8^o. &c.

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neither desire nor intend our publike Peace in reality but interrupt it all they may, when neer concluded, as in the late Treaty) with armed violence both against King and Parliament. Upon which grounds our Ancestors never usually entrusted any Mercenary Armies, but themselves alone with their own and the Kingdoms defence, scarce ever imposed any Taxes on the people by publike Parliamentary Authority in any civil Wars and very rarely (except a Subsidy or fifteen now and then) for the Kingdoms defence against forraign Invasion; but onely for their *Invasive, Defensive Forraign Wars in France or elsewhere.* Why then the whole Nation, Nobility, Gentry and People of all sorts, should not now again be trusted with their *own arms and self-defence*, as well as in former Ages, being their native Priviledge and Birthright, their onely best security and prevention against all publike Enemies and Invaders, but are forced to put their *Armies, Lives, Estates Protection* into the hands of *Mercenary Officers, Soldiers Garrisons*, who notwithstanding their vast endlesse expences for their Pay, have so often abused, violated their Trusts, lengthned our old, engaged us since in successive new Wars against our Protestant Brethren and Confederates themselves, and have almost eaten up all our real & personal private Estates, with the whole publike ancient Inheritance and standing Revenues of the Nation; let all prudent Statesmen, and Patrons of their Countreys Rights and Priviledges resolve, the rather, because our Mercenary Soldiers, Garrisons, Forts, are so far perverted from their primitive use, to preserve our Persons and Estates from *Enemies and Violence*, that they are now made the only Janizaries, Godars, Goats, Prisons forcibly to seize, Imprison, close imprison the persons, ransack the Houses, Studies of the eminentest Parliament Member, Patrons and Freeman Bufferers for our publike Liberties, Laws, Proprietors, Religion; and the onely Instruments under the New Guardians of our Liberty, to bring the whole

whole Nation and all English Garrison of fullage, into personal Wardship to their new Soignours, since the old Court of Wards for infants only till they came of full age is quite voted down as a Grievance, though not comparable unto this, of men of full age, yea, Parliament Members new strictest Wardships and close restraints under armed Garrisons and Cominols of meanest quality in these Garrison'd new Courts of Wards.

8. That Maritime Garrisons, Forts, Blockhouses at the entrance of our Harbors (as Pendennis and S. Mawdits Castles at the mouth of Falmouth Haven, Harwich, and others of that nature) are altogether useless, unnecessary expensive charges to the Republicke, unable to hinder the ingress, egress, or regrefs of any warlike ship, ships, or Navy into the Harbors, much less to sink them, with all their Cannon-shot, which I shall thus demonstrate.

1. In dark nights, and misty days, mornings, evenings (which take up neer halfe the space every yeere) they can neither clearly see nor discern any ship or vessel passing into or out of their harbors, muchlesse then hinder their free ingress or egress by shot or otherwise, when they cannot so much as see them.

2. In clear sunshine dayes, and moon-shine nights, any small vessels (much more then resolute men of War, and whole Squadrons, Navies) may safely pass and repass into or out of these harbors, or anchor in them without any great danger, harm, or sinking by their Cannons; which standing for the most part high upon the Land (especially at new Flood, half Tide or Ebbe) and not levell with the Sea at full tide; and being likewise not halfe so many in number, nor so large

Inbome and Men of Warre knowe only to take
theire sides discharged for the most part at sover
tyne and tummey Gunners and Marroffes one after another,
and fixed upon one Platform, whence they
cannot easily or speedily bee removed, can hardly in
several shott so much as hit any one single vessell,
much lesse hurt or sink it in its passage under saile
by these forts and blockhouses, being past their le-
vell and danger at the first discharge of their Can-
nons over against them, and quite out of it ere they
can be recharged; much lesse then can they stopp,
sinke or mischefe an whole Navy or Squadron of
Men of Warre, which I shall demonstrate by
several instances old and new, beyond contradic-
tion. 1. Sir Francis Drake in his famous voyage to
the West-Indies with a small squadron of ships,
entered five of the chiefe Ports the Spaniards there
held, took and fired their ships there riding under
their Castles, Forts, Blockhouses, and pillaged
their Towns themselves, notwithstanding all their
Cannons and Artillery playing upon his ships, both
from their Forts, Castles, Blockhouses and Ships
there riding, and that without the losse, sinking
or spoyleing of any one of his Vessels: And some
other English Sea Captains then and since did the
like, as Mr. Hawklyt in his printed Voyages at large
relates. 2. Our English Navy in Queen Elizabeths
reign, in their expedition against Cadiz, tooke the
whole Island and City in one day, burnt and tooke
all their ships, treasure, magazine and ordnance
there, notwithstanding all their fortis, block-
hou-
ses, numerous mounted Cannons discharged a-
gainst

gainst them, without the losse of any one ship, and of very few men, as Mr. Cambden, Speed, and others inform us in her life. 3. The Hollanders both in the East and West-Indies have frequently entred the Spanish Havens with their ships, in despite of all their Cannons, Forts and Blockhouses, anchored in them, and pillaged, fired, took the Spanish Vessels riding in them under their Castles, without the sinking of any one man of Warre by their Cannons firing, as the History of the Netherlands, Purchas and Hackluit in their Voyages, and others record. 4. The Dutch men of Warre, and other Vessels have sundry times in a drunken Bravado, at mid-day passed in and out of our Harbors at Harwich, Plymouth, Falmouth, &c. Southampton, without striking fail to the Forts there, and gone away without any hurt, danger, stop, notwithstanding all their cannon-shot to bring them in, as I have heard by many credible eye-witnesses. 5. Sir Robert Mansel in his Voyage against Algier, with his boats fired sundry of their ships, drawn on shore under their Castle-walls & blockhouses, without the losse of one boat or ship, and very few men, notwithstanding many thousands of cannon and more of musket-shot from the castle and ships, as Captain George Carteret who saw it, and was active in it, informed mee whiles I was prisoner in Jersey. 6. Since our late unhappy wars, two very small squadrons of our ships successively landed the Parliaments forces under the very blockhouses and forts of Scilly and Jersey, without the losse or hurt of one ship or barque by their Cannon shot, and with the losse of very few men,

strong and well fortified castles and Islands are without
fame, before and after than the King had there in
power to defend them. Since this, Sir George Af-
fleck with a small Navy entered into the chief part &
harbor at the Barbadoes, took & brought our thence
forty or more Dutch Vessels, and others riding
therein, passing and repassing, without the loss,
sinking, hurt, or any one ship, or slaughter of one
man, within half pistol shot of their castle and
blockhouses, which plaid upon his ships all the time
with their cannon & musket shot; and soon after he
reduced the whole Island notwithstanding all their
forts and forces; as the printed *Diurnalls* and *Rela-*
tion of its taking, and *Letters* thence inform us.

7. Since this I read in our *Diurnalls*, that Prince
Rupers took some of our Merchants ships riding
under the Castles and Blockhouses of our English
Plantations in the Indies, which played upon him
with their cannon without hurt, he returning them
two cannon shot for one, and riding within musket
shot of them without any fear or hurt. 8. To
come home to *Pendennis Castle* and *St. Mawdits*, so
much cryed up as the most usefull and considerable
of all other: Whiles they were in the Kings pow-
er since these warres, as the inhabitants and some
souldiers afflire me, a single man of warre of the
Parliaments party in the day-time entred the har-
bor, boorded, took and carried away thence a rich
ship there riding in the view of both the Garrisons,
notwithstanding all their cannon shot and block-
houses, without any harm at all, shee shooting as
fast at the castles as they shot at her, and so depart-
ed

and with her prize. ¶ Since my imprisonment
in *Pendennis Castle*, a Turkish man of Warre at mid-
day, in the view of all the Garrison, and my selfe,
came up to the mouth of the Harbor, and very neer
the Bockhouse, took a great English Lighter of
thirty tun, sunk the vessel in the place, and carried
away some twelve persons in it prisoners into *Sally*
or *Tunis*; after which, she came close up to the har-
bor two or three mornings together till chased
away from thence by a *Man of Warre*; One
stout ship of Warre being a better guard against
Pyrates and Sea-enemies then all the Maritine forts
and garrisons, being able to pursue, fight and take
them, which no forts or garrisons can do. Not
long after a little *Pink*, not above nine or ten tun,
anchored some three dayes together just between
Pendennis Castle and *St. Mawdits*, to carry away
Tinne, as was supposed; Sir *George Ascough* sail-
ing within view of the Castles with his whole
fleet towards *Plimouth*, (some eight days before
his fight with *Rutter*) sent four men of warre to
convey such ships as were in the Harbour to Ply-
mouth; two of them came into the Harbour, the
other two plied up and downe at the mouth of it,
till the other two came out of the Harbour to them:
This little *Pink* thereupon hoysed saile, as if she
were bound for *Plymouth* with them, without
any discharge or leave from the Castles; where-
upon they shot two warning pieces over, and under
her, to bring her in for this affront, and to make her
pay for the shot and custome of *Tinne*, which
they imagined she had stollen; I looking on, the
Cap-

Captain, Gunners, and souldiers told mee, They would warrant mee shee would come in and submit; but I observing her course, told them, Shee would no more come in to their lure then a wilde Hawke got loose; whereupon both Castles discharged their cannons in earnest, to hit, sink, or bring her back through fear, but shee in despite of them (though there were two men of warre before, and two behinde her under saile) got away from them all without any hurt or stop, the whole Garrison looking on. VVhereupon I laughing at their confidence, and uselesnes of these castles, (serving only to shoot away * powder and bullet in salutes and frolicks) told them, That our wise Statesmen and the Kingdome were very much overseen to keep two Castles, three or four Blockhouses, so many score Cannons, Gunners, Souldiers, and Matrofes there, as cost them eight or ten thousand pounds a yeer, under pretence to secure the Haven and Nation against Enemies and

* They have often dischar ged 20,30,40, 50, 60 can nons or more at a time to ships coming in, & the ships as many to them, since my imprisonment there: A strange prod igality! Pirates, when they could not at noon day (as they now saw by experience) so much as stay, take, hurt or sink one little Pink of nine or ten tun with foure or five seaman onely, and not one Gun in her, wheras there were four Men of War under sail so near her, and she had stolen Customes: Much less then could they stop, hurt sinck any stout man of war, or an whole squadron of Ships or Navy, or hinder them from entring the Harbor, riding or landing there, and returning at their pleasures, their Pieces and Blockhouses not commanding one half quarter of the Harbor when entred, not being able to hurt or sink them in their entry or retiring, as I clearly demonstrated

strated to them, then and afterwards, especially
by these unanswerable experiments in our late sea
Fights. Collonel Blake (my Countrey-man) in his
first sea Fight with *Van Trump*, as his and others
printed Letters relate, had many scores (if not
hundreds) of broad sides discharged against his
ship by the Dutch, at nearest distance, by far greater
better Cannons, Cannoneers and Tyres of Ordi-
nance, charged with Chain and Crossbarre shot as
well as Bullet, lying nearer the water then any Guns
in *Pendennis* or *St. Maudits* Castles, Blockhouses, or
in any other of our Forts, receiving no less then
3000 Cannon shot in his *Hull*, *tackling* & *St. Sails*.
After which he received in his ship as many or more
broad sides and shots in his third Fight with the
Dutch in their return from *France* with their Mer-
chant ships ; and Sir George Ascough received neer
as many in his ship in his fight with *Rutting* : Yet all
these broad sides & thousands of shot, did neither sink
split, fire, nor make unservable either of these ships,
which were soon repaired, neither did they kill any
store of their men with their Cannons, their Mus-
ket shot and boording only doing their men most
harm. Therefore questionless so many thousand
Cannon shot discharged agaist any other stout
single ship or man of War from these Castles and
Blockhouses at greater distance, uncertainty, and
higher level, with smaller Ordnance balls, by
worse Gunners can neither sink nor spoil her, much-
less sink, hurt, spoil, stop or take an whole squa-
drion of ships of war (which our whole Fleets
can hardly do) when they cannot come neare to
boord.

blown or fire them, by this proportion, all the powder, cannon shot, bullets, guns in both Castles would not be sufficient to sink or spoil one single ship riding at Anchor within their command, much less in her passage in or out; since 3000. shot in her bulk, sails, masts and tackling would not do it; and half of the Cannons discharged would not hit, but passe besides her: Therefore to keep up such Castles and Blockhouses to secure Harbours, sink ships, and hinder any floets or squadrons of ships from entring or harbouring in them, was but a prodigal overfright and mistake: there being never any warlike ship yet sunk by our Forts & blockhouses since their first erection, for ought I could read in history, or hear by information from credible Witnesses; nor any Navy repelled from entring, riding, or landing by them, had they a resolution to do it, as the premised instances with sundry others manifest. (And one since these *Aphorisms* penned, namely General Blakes firing the Turkish ships lying under their very strongest Castle Walls, notwithstanding all their cannons, blockhouses, ships playing upon our ships, assaulting them and beating down their castle about their ears, with the cannon from our ships, without the loss, sinking, spoile of any of our ships.) A sufficient demonstrative evidence of the uselessness of Maritime forts and blockhouses, which in truth are mere idle scarecrows and bugbears to fright raw cowardly seamen, not daunt or keep off experienced resolute ships or mariners. Wherefore to draw towards a conclusion, I shall only add,

That

That the only pretended use of Mercenary Garrisons
and Soldiers, is to defend the Peoples Persons and
Estates in times of neareing, when and whiles such engendred by a
Present Enemy in small Armes, who are scarce enough
without them, when, where and whiles there is no such
visible Enemy to assault them; it can be neither justice,
equity, conscience, honestly, good husbandry nor true
State-policy, to continue any such Garrisons or Field
Souldiers on them to their vast expence and undoing,
(now sheweth no Armed Army in the Island, and so strong
a Fleet at Sea to secure them against forraigners) upon
undeserte, full and constant former pay, without any ne-
cessity or actuall service till the next spring or summer,
because then peradventure, there may be some new im-
ployments for them, (at home or abroad,) only to enrich
the Mercenary Officers, Soldiers, and oppresse, undoe the
~~wadens~~ people, lyting down like Isaibars under both these
heavy buttibens of Mercenary Garrisons and a Mercenary
field Army in, even with broken backes and bleeding hearts,
without care or commiseration, notwithstanding all
their clamours. No present ruling Potentates or Statesmen
(who should help and right them) will be such Pro-
digals or ill husbands of their owne Purses and Estates, as
to keep thofe Reipris, Masters, who have cut down their
Corne and done their harvest work the last Summer, in
full constant harvest pay all the following Autumn, Winter
and all the succeding spring till the Summer harvest
come again, without any other usefull work or employ-
ment for them, till then, because peradventure they may
then employ them again for a month or two to reaping
and innning their next yeares crop, which they have not
so much as sowne, and are yet uncertaine whether to sow
or not, which if they did, would render them ridiculous
to every Country Clown, who hath so much Policy, and fru-
gality, as to discharge his mercenary harvest folke so
soone as they have ended their harvest worke, and not to
keep them still idle and pay them harvest wages till the

next Summer, because he can then, if need be, soon hire them or other Reapers, Mowers, when his corne is ripe for cutting, not before, for lesse then one quarter of the money their pay would come to if kept in hire till that time, without doing him any other service: And shall our wise new Statemen then be such Prodigals and ill husbands of the exhausted peoples purses and estates; as to keep many thousands of mercenary Field and Garrison Horse and foot in constant full pay, (who many moneths since have done all their former and present publick worke for the peoples safety,) all the censuing Autumn, winter, Spring in no actuall necessary Service for them at all, onely because perhaps they may make use of them the Sommer following, or a year or two hence (if then) to cut downe imaginary armed Enemies in the Field or Island, if any then appearre to invade the Peoples Persons and Estates; of which therel is yet no probability. Verily if they shall still do thus, every Country Peasant will despise, deride and ensue this their folly and unchristineffe, and the whole exhausted oppressed Nation condigne, if not casheir them for such grosse imprudence. Certainly evry rich private Statesman, Noblemans, Gentlemen, Peasants House, Person, in these necessitous times, when therives are so busie in all parts of the Nation, are in greater danger of being robbed, plundered, murdred by Murderers and Robbers, then any Garrison, Towne or Village to be pillaged by any forraigne forces or domestick Enemies, appearing in no parts of the Isle, nor likely to do it; yet none of them will be so ridiculous, prodigall, or distrustfull of Gods protecting Providence, as upon their owne purses to hire any Horse, or foot perpetually to Guard their Persons, Houses day and night till the next Sommer, because some Thieves (and Robbers (these long tedious winter nights) may probably assault their Houses, steal their moneyes, plate, goods, or murder their persons, but will easie themselves of this cost and charge, till they be certainly informed of a company of Robbers.

Robbers conspiring for to plunder, rob, or kill them about some certaine time, or have news that they are ready to execute this designe; and then they will time enough summon their domestik servants & freinds to encounter, and surprise them if they come: and should they not then intrust the peoples persons, estates to Gods Protection and their owne, at this present, without any mercenary Garrisons or Forces to guard them against their wills or desires, to their superfluous vast expence, when there is farr lesse probability or feare of danger to them in generall from armed Enemies, then to their owne private persons, Houses or moneys, from Theeves and Robbers? If they be thus continued on them, onely to enrich the Officers, Souldiers, and secure their own Usurpations, Intrusions, or over ruling powers (preferred before the peoples ease or weal) under a pretext of danger from some Enemies that may or will infest, plunder, destroy the people so soone as the Army and Garrisons are disbanded; we shall then desire, that all officers, Souldiers unwilling to disband, upon this pretence of great Imminent danger for the peoples more certaine security from Enemies, and meriting of their future pay, may be firsly enjoyed to put on all their Armes, and draw up all their forces in battalio, where they most feare the Enemies, in the field; and all their Garrisons likewise kept in a constant standing Posture to receive the Enemy, in their respective Forts; and there to stand night and day, in their compleat armes, in a perpetuall readinesse and posture of defence, till the next sommer and our fears be ended, without putting off their Arms; as our * King Richd the first kept the Bishop of Bevries taken Prisoner by his forces in the field, barnessed from head to foot, in his iron Armes, night and day, where two monibz space, without suffering him all that time to put them off, lest some Enemies should surprise them, our Island & Garrisons on a sudden, ere they could arme or put themselves in an actuall posture to receive them, if permitted once to retire into their Winter quarters.

<sup>* Roger de Hoved
d. 1316. Anstal p. 14</sup>

<sup>posterior p. 768
778. Mat
wellm An.</sup>

<sup>1196 p. 17.
Gal. Nubigen-
sis. 125. c. In
Antique Ec-
clesia Brit. p.</sup>

<sup>140 Holmsted
p. 150. 151.
Chron. Jobanis
Ru: öt con: cur:
1272. 1273.</sup>

for their ease; and then we suppose that pretenders of imminent danger, only to get pay, when and where they neither do nor can do the people the least reall Publick service, but greatest prejudice; as the premises evince, will soone become as humble and earnest petitioners to our present swaying Powers who continue them, and to the People (who desire it) to be forthwith disbanded and sent home again to their friends & further imployments as this Harnessed Bishop was to our King Richard him-selfe, the Pope and his Brother Prelates, to be disrobed, disarmed of his heavy Iron Roche, so long kept on his back and body to his little ease andesse content; it being altogether as just, equitable, and reasonable for them to keep the Army and Garrison Soldiers in this unreasonabla hard constant duty and armed Posture day and night till they be disbanded, as to lay unsupportable exorbitant Taxes, Excises on the oppressed peoples backs to maintain them in constant pay to their intolerable oppression, till the next Sommer or longer upon the prentied pretences.

If any now demand (as many Officers and Soldiers oft do, being their chief plea against disbanding) how shall the Officers and Soldiers live, after all their good Service in the Wars, if they shall be now at last disbanded to ease and pleasure the people?

The Answer is very obvious, just and equall. 1. How shall the poor people live or maintain themselves and families, If these Garrisons and Mercenary Forces be still continued, being already like to starve? 2. How do the poor people live who are still enforced to give them full pay and maintain them in idleness without any labour, to do very little duty, & that wholly useless, in Field or Garrisons; wherein their onely necessary, usefull, present dutie is to stand Centinell once or twice a week, one hour or two; to take Tobacco, play, sleep, drink, and cry stand; or, who goes there? to one another in the night, as they passe by the Centinels; to as much purpose, in relation to the peoples safety, as one night.

Owles

Quest.

Ans.

Owles trying, halloving to another; or to demand of those that enter into the Garrisons in the day time Whence come you? what are you? what is your name? busynesse? whom would you speak with? Have you taken the new Engagement? else you must not enter the Fort or Garrison, no not alone in these times of no danger as if one disarmed Non Engager might surprise an whole lasie fortified Garrison, in the day time, aswell as a sleeping one in the night; how much more then an armed Enemy? Which learned questions standing the Nation in very many thousand pounds every year in Garrisons now kept up, as much concern the peoples security from Enemies, as the Ministers interrogating of children formerly in the Church, *What is your name?* *Who gave you this name?* And to maintain near a thousand Block-headed slothfull-Gunners in Blockhouses and Garrisons only so shooe away above six or seaven thousand pounds worth of powder, in Courtship, and Frolicks to ships, and Visitors every year, who deserve rather cashiering for this their prodigal and onely Dutie, for which they receive great constant pay. Certainly their Country pay-Masters live not by such idle, useleſſe, fruitleſſe, rare duties; but by hard studing, sweating, labouuring night and day in their honest lawfull callings usefull for the publick (the whole profits whereof these idle Lardanes must still monthly devoure for such ridiculous services, and new kinde of Careebisng the people ex officio like our cashiered unpreaching Curates;) and so must these Officers and Souldiers too, if they cannot otherwise live aswell as they. 3. How did they live and maintain themselves before they were titled Souldiers? Surely not as now, but like other christian people, by labouring daily in their lawfull callings, living frugally, soberly, obediently like others of their equals, not in such idleness, luxury, pride, & state as since: And is it not possible that they may, yea just & equal that they should thus live and maintain themselves now, and not still live like idle Drones in great floath, pompe, state,

and honour upon the honey of the poore painfull Bees
4. How do many hundreds of formerly *disbanded Officers*,
Souldiers now live and maaintain themselves, who did as
much, and good service as those now in pay? Doubtless
by returning to the diligent exercise of their former cal-
lings, or some other good imployments, or going to
some lawfull forraign Wars. 5. If any old Officers and
Souldiers in present service be so poor, that they know
not yet how to live if they be now disbanded, certainly
it is through their own ill husbandry, pride, or prodi-
gality; never Officers or Souldiers in the world being
more royally, duly, justly paid and rewarded (especially
in a Ciyll War) than they have been; whereby thou-
of them (especially Generals, Colonells, Captains, and
Superior Officers, wth many inferiour ones likewise)
are grown exceeding rich and wealthy over what they
were before the Wars (which have undone most others)
and are lately beyond expectation, become the greatest
Purchasers in the Nation of the richest publick
and Private *Mannors*, Seates, Revenues, Offices; this Ci-
vill War being the richest trade they ever yet met withall
in their lives, which makes them so unwilling now to
give it over, & to continue these poor unthrifte Souldiers
still in pay till they grow as rich as these their fellowes,
is to be worse husbands for the Nation for the future,
than these unthriving Officers and Souldiers (who have
not yet gotten enough to live by the Wars), have been
for themselves in time past, and that onely to maintain
and enrich them with the whole Nations ruine. 6. The
plain meaning of those who make this Demand is, that
they expect and intend our mercenary Armies, and Garri-
sons shall by one means or other, be continued in pay, and
our Wars not ended, our peace not settled till *Doomsday*,
or at least so long as the people have either Lands, stock,
goods, or moneys left, to pay heavy unceasing Taxes and
Excises for them to live upon, at that high, laste rate as
now they do. But better ten thousand times such idle
wretches

wretches should be disbanded, though they starve and perish, if they will not betake themselves to some honest vocation to live by it; then that the whole Nation should starve or perish, to keep them and our unnatural, unchristian Wars still a live, to murther our own Christian Brethren or allies, of purpose to keep our Armies and Garrisons in action and preserve them from present or future disbanding.

*As War and the oppressing Sword of war (especially when Civil) are in God's own Judgement and all wise men; the severest Curse; Plague; Punishment; that God in his wrath can best inflict upon any people for their sins and wickedness, as including all sorts of other evills, spirituall and temporall, In its bowells; So for any to make a Trade of War, & to continue, perpetuate this heaviest Plague and Curse upon their own Native Country without absolute Necessity, or just grounds, is the worst of Crimes and Treasons; and those that are guilty thereof of the worst of Traitors, of christian men, unworthy the name of Saints or Christians, whatever their pretences be to colour it. If therefore Machiavilli's Atheisticall Infernal Paradox (applauded and oft justified in Print by his new Disciple * Politicus) He that hath once drawn his sword against his lawfull Sovereign, must throw away the scabbard, and never sheath it more; no, not after he hath cut off his Sovereigns Head therewith; hath prevailed more with any Machivillian States-men or Sword-men, than our Saviours own more sacred Christian Gospell precept and speech to Peter, when he drew his sword, and smot cut off Malchus his ear (not Head) coming then forcibly to apprehend our Saviour (who presently cured his ear again, and gave this command to Peter, though certain himself to be crucified, if then apprehended) * Put up thy sword into his sheath again, for all they that take the sword, shall perish with the sword; and therefore upon his diabolicall advise they peremptorily resolve to keep our Mercenary Armies Garrisons swords still drawn, and unsheathed amongst us, without ever putting them up again, upon the peoples dry-*

Dent 28.22.
c.23 22.10 27.
Levit 26.25.19
38.
1 Kings 19.17.
Ex 37.9.8.
Job 19.19.
Isay. 51.19.c.
67.12.c.66.17
Jer. 9.16.19.23
c.12.12.c.14.
13.10 20.c.15.
2.19 19.c.24.
10.15.16.19
34.c.29.17.18
c.34.17. and c.
43.11.c.40.10.
10.27. c.47.6.7
c.50.16.35.36.
37. Exech. 5.2.
10.18. c.14.21.
c.21.9.10.30.
Jer. 4.19.20.
10.31.
Iay. 19.3.
2. Cron. 15.6.
* who hath
printed it many
times with
approbation.

Mat. 16.5 : 5.22

assuredly know, howe these words of Christ will certainly prove true, and take hold of them in conclusion, he being truly & fully satisfied that (as we have said) such who resist him, in his Peacefull callings, will be not left in Peace, but heavily and lastly vexed, as we see in Pompey, Cyrus, Phara, and others have done;) thought they had all the Garrisons and Armies on earth to protect them, whom God in his Justice, if other instruments be wanting, can make their speediest Execution. In stead of Guardians, when they wander out of his Protection in ways of violence, Oppression, Rapine, Blood, Warre, Disease, and will neither know nor pursue the ways of Peace and Christian unity, for the Peoples publick Ease and whole Nations Welfare.

FINIS.

